

PICKET SHOTS

From Alert Comrades Along the Whole Line.

Our Old Generals.

Capt. G. M. Eichelberger, 6th Md. Jeffersonville, O., returns thanks for the copy of "Our Old Generals and Their Military Records," sent him by the National Tribune, and says: "How we revered and loved many of them! Noble men and able generals, every man of them a success in his respective place. The world never will produce the superior of many of them. I served under every commander of the Army of the Potomac, from McClellan to Meade. We were a jolly, happy lot of boys, and while there were many good, there was not a nobler or braver regimental commander than our Col. Joan W. Horn, and right well did his regiment of gallant Marylanders sustain the honor of its State and valor of its commander."

Our Mothers, God Bless Them.

Wm. R. Miller, Co. K, 15th Ohio, Dayton, O., is interested in knowing how many of the old boys have a mother living, and introduces this as a subject for discussion. He thinks that the dear old mothers who so bravely witnessed the departure of their boys for the seat of war should be paid a little attention. He has made inquiry, and finds that though there are over 8,000 veterans in his city, only three have mothers living. One County in his State reports five of such mothers living, which makes eight in about 8,000 veterans in his State. The mothers' ages range from 82 to 93 years. His mother is hale and hearty at 82. Would like to have the comrades report on this subject.

Government Made a Mistake.

Seth Meek, Co. C, 104th Ohio, East Palestine, O., thinks the Government made a great mistake in returning the rebel flags. The commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. should have selected a committee from those of the ranks who captured the flags, and allowed them to decide what should have been done with the flags. The report would have been to burn the flags and scatter the ashes to the four winds of heaven, that they might be forgotten of men, rather than return them to the rebels, who have them all at every Sunday School picnic or Fourth of July celebration floating alongside of Old Glory.

The Ill-Fated 6th Ohio.

Samuel Chapman, Co. B, 56th Ill., Norris City, Ill., says that Comrade W. S. Martin is correct; it was the 56th Ill. that he saw buried in the summer of 1862. The regiment lost 156 men in the disaster, 30 of which belonged to Co. B. One of the survivors, Michael Brockett, who lives near Enfield, Ill., was in the water several hours, clinging to a plank which he had a hard time to keep, as there was much struggling for such things. He thinks there were a great many burials in the hull, as a stampede blocked the door leading to the decks when the alarm was given.

Best Band in the Army.

In reply to Comrade Healy, of Nevada, Daniel Dell, Co. A, 55th Ind., Leavenworth, Kan., says that the best band in the army was that of the 33d Mass., and not the 2d. As he first stated. He imagines he can still hear them. One of their favorite pieces was "The Vacant Chair," which they played with wonderful feeling, that brought tears to the eyes of many a brave, rough soldier. The strains of their sweet music will remain in his memory while life lasts. He would like to hear from some member of that band, also from any of his old comrades.

Would Like to Hear.

J. J. Carter, Co. A, 14th Me., Box 42, Week's Mills, Me., longs for the week to come so he can get The National Tribune. He finds much that interests him greatly; for instance, the recent contribution by Capt. John T. Connor, of the 14th Me., in thinking that any men of the 14th Me. were killed in that awful tempest. He nearly blew his down. He heard that there was one tent struck by lightning and some men killed, but they did not belong to his regiment. Would like to hear from some of his old comrades.

Eastern and Western Armies.

James P. Davis, M. D., Hammond, Minn., in speaking of Hood's "Advance and Retreat," seems to think that Hood did not appreciate the difference between the Eastern and Western armies against which he had been fighting. The Eastern army was made up largely of foreigners as well as of Americans, and there was too much red tape in it, while the Army of the Cumberland was allowed much more freedom. When in camp anywhere the surrounding country was well known to the Eastern army, it was impossible to surprise them as the Eleventh Corps was surprised at Chancellorsville.

Glad to See His Comrades.

P. H. Jarvis, Co. I, 26th Ohio, Cortland, Neb., commends us for the description of the battle of Stone River in a recent issue of The National Tribune, and considers that battle one of the greatest of the civil war. He was five years with his regiment, but has seen but few of his comrades since the war. He has a lovely home in Cortland, Neb., and would be so glad to have any of his comrades and their families visit him there. Would like to hear from any of the boys of the old 26th.

Lost His Discharge.

The address of any number of Daum's V. V. A. L. is requested by D. T. Clark, 644 Secville Ave., Cleveland, O., in behalf of Christian F. W. Wiesner, a sick old soldier who has been trying for four years to find some one to identify him in order to get the pension which he sorely needs. He has no proof that he was in the army, as he has lost his discharge. He was hurt by his horse crushing him against a tree, and sent to Bolivar Heights Hospital. Anyone who knew him will please communicate with Mr. Clark.

Can Anyone Help Him?

Edwin W. Finch, M. D., New Rochelle, N. Y., asks for information of Sergt. (afterwards Lieut.) Green, who belonged to a Pennsylvania regiment. He was shot through the right knee and ankle in the battle of Groveton or second Bull Run. Under the Doctor's care on the battlefield from Sunday morning Aug. 31, 1862, till afternoon of the following Thursday. He was one of the bravest, most patient men, the Doctor says. "Under the flag," will some comrade or friend kindly inform Dr. Finch through The National Tribune?

The National Tribune the Best Paper. Phillip W. Morris, Lawrence, Kan., has taken The National Tribune since 1885, and would not lose the paper for a great deal. It ought to be in every house and have a circulation outside of the veterans. He wants President Roosevelt renominated because he has done as much for the veterans as any President we have had, and he has made a good successor to McKinley.

A Suggestion.

J. Siler, 28th Ill., 1006 S. 7th St., St. Louis, Mo., suggests that if The National Tribune could publish "Queries and Answers" column, open only to subscribers, the subscriber to write his question calling for a brief answer on a postal card, great interest among the old boys would be aroused.

"Marching Through Georgia."

Comrade John Chatham, Flemington, Pa., would greatly appreciate it if some comrade would send him the words of "Marching Through Georgia."

J. W. Chase, Sergeant, Co. B, 18th Wis., Minneapolis, Wis., does not agree when H. H. Baltzell, Co. E, 7th Ill., claims his regiment was the first in the fight at Allatoona Pass. Comrade Chase's regiment was camped in an open field on the east side of the railroad. Shortly after midnight on Oct. 5, 1864, the Johnnies opened the hall by a volley of musketry. The 18th rushed into the battle line and checked and held the rebels at bay until 10 a. m., without any breakfast or water, when they fell back to East Point under a murderous fire across an open field. Again, Comrade Baltzell is mistaken when he says Co. A of the 35th Iowa was captured at the block house. Co. E of the 18th Wis., Capt. Roberts in command, held the block house until they sent twice their number of Johnnies to where they could return no more, but were finally compelled to surrender on account of the smoke from the burning bridge close by.

The Branded Man.

J. C. Underwood, Union City, Ind., who served in Co. H, 34th Ohio, says, in reply to Comrade Grier, 3d W. Va. Cav., that he, Underwood, knew the man who was branded as a deserter with the letter D on his forehead, and that his name was Moody. He was reputed to be one of our best spies in West Virginia, and his home was about 25 miles down the Kanawha River. He was offered a commission in reward for his bravery and services, but Gen. Duffield would not let him accept it. He got deeply angry and deserted three times, going back home to work. He said all the time he would return to duty when ever they would give him the commission he had earned. Comrade Underwood also says that the battle of Cloyd's Mountain was the hardest that he was ever in, and his regiment lost three color bearers. It was there that he captured his first prisoner.

A Loyal North Carolinian.

I. G. Taylor, Co. B, 4th E. Tenn. Cav., Waco, Ore., looks back to the days when he was a young boy living in North Carolina, and the time came when there seemed no choice but to go into the rebel army. With some companions he started in the last part of September, 1862, for the Union lines. It was a long journey of two weeks, made by star and moonlight over the mountains and valleys, across the streams and through slush and ice. They passed through East Tennessee, West Virginia and into Kentucky, reaching the Union forces at Manchester, Ky., where they enlisted. He was afterward captured by the enemy on a raid near the Chattanooga River, and sent to Andersonville, where he stayed for a long time. He would like very much to have his old comrades write to him.

The Ex-Prisoners.

Geo. W. Drum, Co. F, 135th Ohio, Clearlake, Wash., met Gen. Early in the Shenandoah Valley on July 3, 1864, and though the General was given a warm reception by the boys of Co. B and F were obliged to knock under and take a walk with him. They were walked into the Wirz Hotel, where they boarded for some time. Comrade Drum was one of several who were taken into the Union army, and thinks if we only had the right kind of Congressmen the Ex-Prisoners' bill would pass all right. "Comrades, let us stand shoulder to shoulder," he did from '61 to '65; then we will get what belongs to us."

The Hell Roasters.

Lewis B. Jessup, Co. F, 24th Ind., referring to the item furnished by J. M. Beach, St. Joseph, Mo., under the title of "A Lucky Mess," says that after enlistment he was assigned to Mess No. 3, Co. F, 24th Ind., called the "Hell Roasters," which name still clings to it. The mess roster was: August Leich, C. D. Heldt, Julius Tyschappe, all Prussians by birth; Harry Watts, Wm. H. Henderson and Lewis B. Jessup. They marched and fought over 40,000 miles; were under fire 78 days all told. Wm. H. Henderson was killed at Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863. The others are all still alive, and frequently exchange letters.

Not Killed at Gettysburg.

T. B. Stearns, Co. A, 44th N. Y., later Captain, Co. K, 19th U. S. C. T., Pittsburg, Kan., knows J. W. Griswold, mistaken when he says Col. Connor was killed at Gettysburg in his presence. Comrade Stearns had the pleasure of shaking hands with Col. Connor at Buffalo, N. Y., when the National Encampment met there. Comrade Griswold must have meant Col. Vincent, of the 83d Pa., who was in command of the brigade at Little Round Top on that day. He died of the wound he received on the second day of the battle at his place of command, just in the rear of Comrade Stearns's regiment.

A Rebel Song.

Can anyone give J. H. Penson, Secordreok, W. Va., the words of a song sung in the Confederate army during the civil war, the chorus of which runs something like this: "For I'm a rebel soldier, and far from my home."

Ex-Prisoners of War.

Geo. N. Chaffee, Co. G, 50th Pa., Lehighville, Pa., was one of the unfortunate who got into Andersonville, and says that while Gen. Sherman described war as hell, war is inadequate to describe the sufferings of the men in prison. They, he says, are the only ones who have never been recognized by Congress, and thus the Congressmen would be more interested and sympathetic if they had been prisoners themselves.

Has Something to Be Thankful For.

Henry Scott, Co. K, 26th Ky., Burnetts, Ky., is in sympathy with Comrade L. Lamie when he says the State Guards of Kentucky are in disfavor with the Pension Office. He thinks all the Kentucky troops are on the same footing as the State Guards. He has never trying for four years to find some one to identify him in order to get the pension which he sorely needs. He has no proof that he was in the army, as he has lost his discharge. He was hurt by his horse crushing him against a tree, and sent to Bolivar Heights Hospital. Anyone who knew him will please communicate with Mr. Clark.

Old Com.

W. H. Harris, Soldiers' Home, Fort Dodge, Kan., has in his possession a 50-cent piece for which he has been trying a long time to find the owner. It was coined in 1836, and on the face is engraved "J. H. Co. E, 5th Iowa." He has learned that the initials stand for John Hall, but he has never been able to locate him. He would like to correspond with any one who can help him find the wife or children of the owner of the coin, as he thinks they should have it.

Poem Wanted.

Frank L. Tibbets, Post 51, G. A. R., West Epping, N. H., wants the "Bringing," will some comrade or friend kindly inform Dr. Finch through The National Tribune?

We thank E. L. Coleman, of Wisconsin, and all other comrades for sending copies of Campbell's poem. The comrade who desired it through the columns of The National Tribune has received several copies.

A Correction.

James W. Eldridge, Hartford, Conn., hastens to correct a mistake he carelessly made in his poem. "The Rebel's Answer" column, open only to subscribers, the subscriber to write his question calling for a brief answer on a postal card, great interest among the old boys would be aroused.

Digging Rifle Pits.

George N. Chaffee, Freysville, Pa., criticizes Gen. Hood's statement that he never dug any rifle pits. No; they were always too lazy; the black man did it for them.

A short history of a Notable Regiment will appear each week.

Fighting Regiments.

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REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

FIFTY-FIRST NEW YORK INFANTRY—"SHEPARD RIFLES."

FERRERO'S BRIGADE—STURGIS'S DIVISION—NINTH CORPS.

(1) COL. EDWARD FERRERO; RYT. MAJOR-GEN. (2) COL. ROBERT B. POTTER; MAJOR-GEN. (3) COL. CHARLES W. LEONARD; RYT. BRIG-GEN. (4) COL. JOHN G. WRIGHT; RYT. BRIG-GEN.

Losses.	Officers.	En. Men.	Total.
Killed and mortally wounded.....	9	193	202
Died of disease, accidents, etc.....	2	105	107
Died in Confederate prisons.....	..	69	69
Totals.....	11	367	378

Battles.	Killed.	Wounded.*	Missing.†	Total.
Roanoke Island, N. C.....	3	11	9	23
New Berne, N. C.....	11	60	..	71
Manassas, Va.....	10	49	17	76
Chantilly, Va.....	..	8	5	13
South Mountain, Md.....	4	12	..	16
Antietam, Md.....	19	68	..	87
Fredericksburg, Va.....	10	61	2	73
Jackson, Miss.....	..	1	..	1
Knoxville, Tenn.....	..	1	..	1
Wilderness, Va.....	20	54	5	79
Spotsylvania, Va.....	11	32	..	43
North Anna, Va.....	..	1	..	1
Bethesda Church, Va.....	3	8	6	17
Petersburg Mine, Va.....	10	21	2	33
Weldon Railroad, Va.....	..	1	..	1
Peebles's Farm, Va.....	2	10	332	344
Siege of Petersburg, Va.....	21	73	4	98
Totals.....	124	471	382	977

*Includes the mortally wounded. †Includes the captured.

Present, also, at Blue Springs, Tenn.; Campbell's Station, Tenn.; Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.; Cold Harbor, Va.; Hatcher's Run; Fort Stedman, Va.; Fall of Petersburg, Va.

NOTES.—Recruited in New York City, and formed by uniting the "Scott Rifles," two companies, and the "Union Rifles," two companies, with the Shepard Rifles. It was mustered in by companies from July 27 to October 23, 1861. In January, 1862, it embarked at Annapolis on the Burnside Expedition, having been assigned to Reno's Brigade. At the battle of New Berne it encountered the brunt of the fighting, and sustained the severest loss of any regiment in that action. During its subsequent service it was in the Second Division which was commanded, successively, by Reno, Sturgis, and Potter. The Fifty-first distinguished itself particularly at Antietam, where, under Colonel Potter, it supported the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, of the same brigade, in their desperate charge across the stone bridge, an action which forms one of the most brilliant episodes of the war. Following the fortunes of the Ninth Corps it served under Burnside on the Carolina coast, took part in Pope's Virginia campaign, fought under McClellan in Maryland, was present at the Siege of Vicksburg, participated in the fighting in East Tennessee, in the gallant defense of Knoxville, and then returned to Virginia in time to take part in Grant's campaigns of 1864 and the final triumphs of the following year. The regiment re-enlisted in December, 1863, and in the following winter was recruited anew nearly to its maximum. During the campaigns of 1864-65 the regiment served in Ferrero's Brigade; in the battles of 1864-65 it was in Curtin's (1st) Brigade, Potter's (2d) Division. The graves of the Fifty-first are scattered far and wide. Few regiments saw a more active service, and none left a more honorable record.

EIGHTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

CARR'S BRIGADE—HUMPHREY'S DIVISION—THIRD CORPS.

(1) COL. WILLIAM G. MURRAY (Killed). (2) COL. SAMUEL M. BOWMAN; RYT. BRIG. GEN.

COMPANIES.	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.			DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff.....	2	..	2	•	19
Company A.....	1	14	15	•	7	7	128
B.....	•	8	8	•	11	11	81
C.....	•	12	12	•	11	11	172
D.....	•	10	10	•	10	10	113
E.....	1	14	15	•	12	12	131
F.....	•	18	18	•	9	9	105
G.....	1	10	11	1	10	11	120
H.....	•	10	10	•	7	7	90
I.....	•	10	10	•	11	11	159
K.....	1	13	14	•	10	10	167
Totals.....	6	119	125	1	98	99	1,285

Total of killed and wounded, 491; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 17.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.	K. & M. W.
Kernstown, Va.....	30	Spotsylvania, Va.....	12
Port Republic, Va.....	3	North Anna, Va.....	3
Cedar Mountain, Va.....	1	Totopotomoy, Va.....	4
Manassas, Va.....	2	Cold Harbor, Va.....	3
Fredericksburg, Va.....	11	Petersburg, Va.....	8
Chancellorsville, Va.....	29	Deep Bottom, Va.....	4
Mine Run, Va.....	4	Poplar Spring Church, Va.....	1
Wilderness, Va.....	10		

Present, also, at Front Royal; Kelly's Ford; Strawberry Plains; Hatcher's Run.

NOTES.—Although a Third Corps regiment, the Eighty-fourth saw much active service while in other commands. Soon after its organization, in 1861, it was ordered to the Upper Potomac, and thence to the Shenandoah Valley where it served under General Lander, and, after his death, in Shields's Division. It was with Shields at Kernstown, and was hotly engaged there; Colonel Murray and two line officers were killed there, the regiment losing 21 killed, and 71 wounded. At Cedar Mountain and Manassas it was in Ricketts's Division, of McDowell's Corps; at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville it was in Carroll's Brigade, Whipple's Division, Third Corps. At Chancellorsville it lost 215 in killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners, out of 391 present. The regiment was not engaged at Gettysburg, having been detailed as a train-guard. Upon the discontinuance of the Third Corps it was again transferred, this time to Mott's Division, Second Corps. Colonel Bowman having been detailed on duty elsewhere, the command of the regiment devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel Milton Opp, an experienced and efficient officer who fell mortally wounded at the Wilderness. The regiment was mustered-out in November, 1864, but enough recruits and re-enlisted men remained to form a battalion of four companies. This battalion was consolidated January 13, 1865, with the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania, and Lieutenant-Colonel Zinn of the Eighty-fourth became colonel of the Fifty-seventh. Its casualties at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania May 5-13, 1864, were 13 killed, 70 wounded, and 2 missing.

Scattering.

George D. Paul, Sergeant, Co. A, 4th Mich., Monroe, Mich., was 17 months in prison, and could tell many stories of the inhuman treatment of the poor fellows by the demon Wirz at the instigation of Winder under Davis. He has seen prisoners who had escaped by a tunnel caught and brought back and hung by their thumbs in front of their tents entirely naked in a broiling sun for hours, while Wirz would stand around and laugh. He has seen others torn by bloodhounds, until their limbs presented a fearful state.

C. Stener, Stonyridge, O., son of Jacob Stener, Co. G, 55th Ohio, was in claim against the Government which he cannot get recognized. His father was discharged for disability, sent home before he was able to take care of him-

self, his discharge papers stolen from him, and was entirely dependent for five years upon his son. He thinks the Government should reimburse him for the money he paid out.

E. Atkinson, 18th Ohio and 7th Ohio Ind. L. A., St. James, Mo., who served Uncle Sam from April, 1861, to January, 1865, would like to know if any one remembers the rebel Colonel who visited their camp on Black River six days in succession. He thinks it was in March, 1864. The boys demolished the sutler's shack because of the contraband traffic with Johnson and Gen. Dennis had a hard time to control them.

Hiram Focht, Auburn, Pa., was in Libby and Andersonville, and is now blind on account of a wound he received from a shell. He finds it very hard to get along on his pension of \$12

per month, and hopes Congress will soon pass a bill affording relief to the poor old soldiers.

Joseph Briggs, Moore's Corner, Mass., wonders why some one does not write a good account of the James River campaign under Gen. Butler. Comrade Briggs served in that campaign, and would like very much to have a proper history of it.

S. E. Hough, 27 Green St., Fredonia, N. Y., would like to have anyone who served on the Gen. Pillow or in Co. M, 14th N. Y. H. A., write to him.

A. L. Colard, Co. K, 17th Pa. Cav., Okeana, O. T., Box 224, would like to have all those members of his company who see his name write to him, and he will be glad to answer their letters.

GEN. WM. NELSON.

One of the Ablest Generals Produced by the War—His Untimely Death a Severe Blow to the Union Cause.

Editor National Tribune: In your article "Army of the Cumberland," you drop one of the grandest characters of our civil war too abruptly. I refer to Gen. William Nelson, who, with the possible exception of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, had no peer in that grand army. Gen. Wm. Nelson saved Kentucky to the Union by his daring heroism. Early anticipating the intentions of the Confederates and their sympathizers, by the assistance of Mr. Lincoln, he organized and armed "Home Guards" throughout the State of Kentucky, to be used under certain conditions. I had the honor to be attached to one of the companies. Threatened with assassination by the enemies of the Nation, Nelson rode fearlessly, day and night, through all sections of Kentucky, a target for those who had threatened him, but dared not face him. Gen. Nelson saved Grant's defeated Army of Shiloh, turning a complete rout into victory. Had not Nelson's division teetered to put his division across Duck River, instead of waiting for the construction of a bridge, setting an example for the remaining divisions, Shiloh would have been recorded as a second Bull Run.

Gen. Nelson was efficient in everything he undertook. He never overlooked small things. He issued orders how to cook, make soup, etc., and personally inspected cooking in the companies, and if he found any article arrested and some one of his staff detailed to perform the duty and specially instructed to secure the particular article the General had found missing. That done, Nelson would release the derelict Commissary after a severe lecture. The result was that Nelson had the most efficient Commissary in the Army of the Cumberland, which was especially apparent at Stone River. While the men of other divisions ate horse and mule meat, Nelson's old division (under command of Gen. Palmer) had an abundance of everything in the ration line.

When Gen. Davis assassinated Nelson at Louisville he committed a crime that saved Bragg's army at Perryville. Had Nelson lived there is no doubt that he would have commanded one of the important corps in that battle, either Gilbert's or Crittenden's, which were present in line of battle waiting orders, while McCook was overrunning Bragg's army, and giving Bragg a chance to retreat during the night. Certainly Buell, only five miles distant from battle, could not have taken shelter behind the wall of the National Tribune. Nelson would have made him aware of the conditions, and hotly demanded that his corps be ordered into action at once.

A few more words as to the killing of Nelson and the events that led up to it: When it was finally determined that Bragg's destination was Kentucky and the Ohio River, Gen. Nelson was detached from Buell's army and placed in command of the District of Kentucky, with headquarters at first at Lexington. Among the prominent ones reporting to Nelson was Mansson, of Indiana, who was put in charge of a force to watch and report to Nelson as to the movements of Kirby Smith, then entering Kentucky. Nelson, instantly, ordered to delay Smith's advance as much as possible, but under no circumstances to bring on an engagement. But on the approach of the enemy, Mansson, feeling there was a chance to gain a victory, went into line of battle, but was ignominiously defeated by overwhelming numbers. Nelson, at Lexington, hearing the noise of battle, mounted his horse, and made a ride to the front under more adverse circumstances than did Sheridan in Virginia. He found disorganization everywhere. Soon he succeeded in rallying a sufficient force to retard the enemy's rapid advance and save the stores at Lexington. He was wounded in this engagement, but soon reported and took charge of the forces at Louisville. Among the officers reporting for duty was Gen. Davis, Nelson instructed Davis to organize the militia of the District of Louisville, and report to him at a stated date how many guns and accoutrements would be required. Davis thought he was entitled to something better, but Nelson said it was the best he could do at that time; later on, however, he would have some old troops, and would give him something better. Davis left, and Nelson immediately put detectives on Davis's trail, with orders to report all his movements. The detectives reported that Davis was neglecting his assigned duty, loitering in billiard saloons and other places. So when Davis came to report Nelson was prepared for him. Nelson's first question was, "How many guns and accoutrements do you require?" Davis answered, "About 300," naming the number. Nelson retorted, "About 300 many! You are a pretty officer, sir." After further hot words, Nelson struck Davis on the face with his open hand, and the latter not resenting the blow, Nelson ordered him to report under arrest to Gen. Wright at Cincinnati. Nelson, overwhelmed with work, failed to present charges. Thereupon Davis, with some of his friends, appeared at the office of the Gait House, Nelson's headquarters, and demanded an apology. Nelson, believing Davis was under arrest, treated the demand with contempt, and started to go upstairs, when Davis drew a revolver and shot Nelson when his back was turned. Davis then perpetrated the greatest crime of the civil war, ending the earthly career of one of the grandest men of the civil war. The above are the facts as I gathered them at Louisville at the time of the happening. I may, later, have something to add to your description of the battle of Stone River.—John Barnes, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The 74th Ind.

Editor National Tribune: In your issue of Nov. 9, 1905, sent me by a Yankee friend, I note that in your history of the 74th Ind. you assign it to Baird's Division. Did the regiment continue in the same division during the war? I ask this because at the battle of Chickamauga it was part of Croxton's Brigade, Brannan's Division, together with the 4th and 10th Ky., 14th W. Minnch, Grand Isle, La.

The 74th Ind. was unfortunate enough in its entry into the service to be sent to the reinforcement of Wilder at Munfordville, where the entire garrison was captured and paroled. After exchange it served in Kentucky until the reorganization of the Army of the Cumberland and it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Corps. At Chickamauga it was in Croxton's Brigade, Brannan's Division, Fourth Corps, and, upon the reorganization of the army under Thomas it was assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Corps. The brigade was commanded by Col. Edward H. Phelps, who was killed at Mission Ridge, and succeeded by Col. William H. Hays. The division was commanded by Gen. Absalom Baird.—Editor National Tribune.

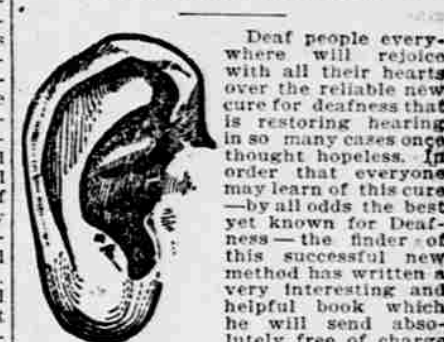
The 103d Pa.

Editor National Tribune: Please print a little sketch of the 103d Pa.—John Cup, East Tyrone, Pa.

The 103d Pa. was organized at Kittanning, Pa., from September, 1861, and mustered out June 25, 1865. Col. T. H. Lehmann was in command at the time of muster-out. It belonged to the 1st Division, Second Corps, and lost 53 killed and 353 from disease, mostly in prison.—Editor National Tribune.

DEAFNESS CONQUERED!

Generous Offer of a Free Book to All Deaf People Who Wish to Hear



Deaf people everywhere will rejoice with all their hearts over the reliable new cure for deafness that is restoring hearing in so many cases once thought hopeless. In order that everyone may learn of this cure, the finder of this successful new method has written a very interesting and helpful book which he will send absolutely free of charge to any person who writes to him. It shows in the plainest manner the causes of Deafness and Head Noise, and